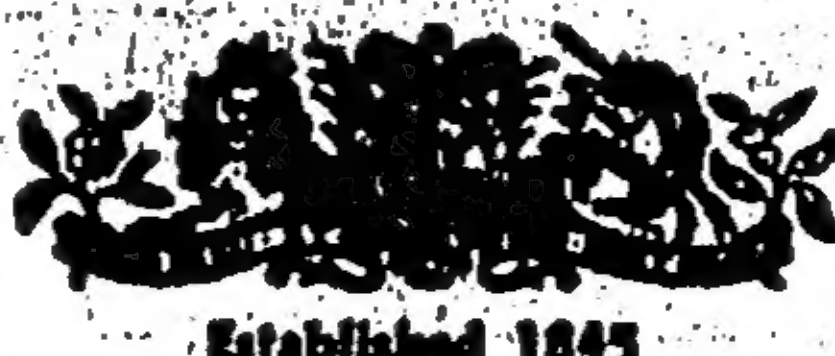




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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Right Course

FEW readers were aware of the side drama to the Hungarian crisis which was being played on the ticker tapes of news agencies in the early hours of yesterday morning. It appeared at one stage as if an Anglo-American split had developed on whether or not the intervention of Soviet forces in the revolt and the Budapest "massacre of the innocents" should be brought before the Security Council. The proposal was apparently instigated by Britain and initially opposed by America, and the Washington cables officially denying any decision almost up to the time of the Big Three announcement made depressing reading.

It transpired that the dispute was in fact over whether the events in Hungary should be referred to the Security Council or the United Nations Assembly. Finally, and properly, Britain had its way. America's apparent reluctance to go to the Security Council stemmed from a fear that the Soviet veto might jeopardise any action initiated by the West.

But if the validity of this fear is accepted, is there not the danger in taking an urgent case of this kind to the Assembly, that it will become bogged down in tiresome debate and the sense of emergency lost completely—to say nothing of allowing the bloodbath to continue unceasingly? Will not all present insist on their right to speak to condemn in all good faith the Soviet intervention? Desirable as the prospect may be of the nations of the world heaping opprobrium on this callous slaughter, humanitarian grounds alone demanded speedier action. They also appear to have been partly successful.

Apart from this there is the danger, in bypassing the Security Council, that it would strike a crippling blow at its authority and prestige which are still quite considerable. Admittedly the veto hampers its usefulness, but that is no reason why the Council should be consigned to mothballs when the impact of a near unanimous vote—vetoed—could achieve, in effect, almost as much as a straight majority without the veto.

Singapore Riots

THE recent most disturbing events in Singapore underline forcefully why Tengku Abdul Rahman wants no political ties between it and the Federation of Malaya. The British Government reaction to the severe rioting of the last few days and the subsequent arrest of 234 left-wing union leaders may be guessed: that despite the courage and determination of Mr Lim Yew-hock, Singapore's Chief Secretary, no further changes in the Colony's constitution can be permitted for the present.

Most ominous, indeed, were the disclosures made by Mr Lim of union leaders' designs and their exploitation of the Communist-inspired riots. The obvious anarchy implied in the seized documents may be read as a planned attempt to institute by force what would certainly be an unpopular course of events for the majority of the Colony. At this point the apparent success of the Government in bringing the situation under control is overshadowed by what may develop in the "intense political phase" now officially expected. The threat of recurrent riots is bad enough—and if the Government pursues its attempts to crush Communist influence in the Colony, this may be expected—but at the first sign of any more drastic outbreak the British Government may have to consider whether the situation warrants suspension of the Colony's constitution, at least until the danger of detonation is removed.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING OUT

Begin To Withdraw From Budapest

London, Oct. 28. Soviet troops started to withdraw from Budapest tonight the Hungarian news agency reported in a despatch picked up in London.

The agency, quoting from an editorial which is to appear in tomorrow's issue of the Hungarian newspaper Szabad Nep, said:

"The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Budapest began on the evening of October 28, as Imre Nagy (the Hungarian Prime Minister) told the country: That is the first step towards their return to their bases and later towards their final evacuation from the national territory."

As Mr Nagy was announcing the early withdrawal of Soviet forces from Budapest Soviet tanks attacked the last two strongholds of Hungarian nationalists in the city.

The strongholds were in the Kilian barracks in houses where several thousand Hungarian soldiers, students and workers were holding out.

CINEMA BESIEGED

Tanks and guns are still guarding parliament building and bridges across the Danube.

Earlier today the Nationalists withdrew to their barracks from a besieged and burning cinema, leaving 100 Soviet and Hungarian army dead outside.

Outside Budapest the Nationalists are reported strongest in the west and north. The Nationalists also control other areas throughout the country, including three radio stations.

Two of these, Geyer and Miskolc, tonight announced acceptance of Mr Nagy's programme.

Miskolc stipulated that Erno Gero, ousted Secretary of the Communist Party, and his supporters should be arrested and tried for "betrayal of the Hungarian national cause."

Informed sources say tomorrow the newspaper Szabad Nep will attack an article in the Soviet Communist newspaper Pravda "accusing Fascists, mainly ex-army officers of the old regime" of organising the revolution.

Szabad Nep will accuse Pravda of interfering in Hungarian internal affairs, the sources said.

TROOPS MOVING IN?

In New York, Sir Pierson Dixon, the British delegate, told an urgently called meeting of the United Nations Security Council tonight that "two very strong Soviet armoured units" were reported to have crossed into Hungary from Rumania early today and to be moving fast in the direction of Budapest.

Speaking shortly after the Council had decided, over bitter Soviet objections, to place on its agenda an item on "the situation in Hungary," Sir Pierson charged outright that "what we see in the State of Hungary is the use of the armed might of the Soviet Union against the population of that sovereign State."

The British delegate said that according to news which had just reached him, "two very strong Soviet armoured units and airforce ground troops entered the Debrecen area of Hungary from Rumania, crossing at three points."

"The units were reported to be moving fast in the direction of Budapest," he declared.

INVITES A DENIAL

"I am sure that the Council will share my profound hope that this news is not true. I hope to hear an authoritative denial from the Soviet representative that forces of his country are moving from outside against the Sovereign state of Hungary."

"For, if there is no such denial, then it is clear that the situation with which the Council is confronted is even graver than it was when our United States and French colleagues and I, 24 hours ago, asked for a meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Hungary.—Reuter.

CZECH TROOPS MASS

Rajka, Hungary, Oct. 28. Soviet officers are in command of Czechoslovak troops who are dug in along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier, Hungarian frontier guards here said today.

This is the first indication that there are Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia at all. The frontier guards told a Reuter's correspondent today that they found almost the whole of western Hungary with the revolutionary forces, that the Czechoslovak troops with tanks and heavy artillery had moved into positions about 300 metres behind the barbed wire marking the frontier.

The frontier guards said they had observed the Soviet officers through binoculars. They were in charge of digging-in operations.—Reuter.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO DEBATE HUNGARIAN SITUATION DESPITE SOVIET OPPOSITION

New York, Oct. 28. The Security Council tonight decided, over bitter Soviet protests, to place on its agenda an item on "the situation in Hungary," called for by the Western Big Three powers.

The Soviet Union was the only country opposing the adoption of the agenda. Yugoslavia abstained, maintaining that while they were not in favour of interfering in Hungarian affairs, they opposed the use of foreign troops there.

The Hungarian delegate was then invited to take his place at the Council table.

Turned Down

The United States delegate, Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, had hardly taken the floor after the vote when Mr Sobolev intervened on a point of order.

The Soviet delegate said he wanted to propose a motion to obtain three or four days' postponement to all Council members to obtain all the information in relation to the question.

This motion was rejected by nine votes against, to only one for (the Soviet Union) with Yugoslavia abstaining.

Mr Arkady Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, in a tirade against the West that recalled the worst days of the "cold war," accused the United States of inciting "criminal Fascist elements" to overthrow the legitimate democratic regime in Hungary.

The emergency Sunday session which attracted hundreds of people to the public gallery and crowds of American-Hungarian demonstrators outside the UN building, had barely started when the Soviet Union made a bid to strangle the debate at birth.

In a procedural wrangle, Mr Sobolev challenged first the right of the Council's President, M. Bernard Cornu-Gentile of France, to call a meeting without consulting his fellow members, and then the Council's right to include the Hungarian item on its agenda.

The Council, then obliged to vote on the adoption of the agenda itself before being able to get down to the real debate, heard the Soviet delegate contest bitterly its competence to discuss what he called the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

His speech, which the President declared had far exceeded the scope of the matter under consideration, castigated all three Western powers for their "unprecedented attempt to afford the United Nations protection to reactionary elements in Hungary which have come out against the great democratic achievements of the Hungarian working people."

The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, retaliated with a categorical denial of the motives imputed by Mr Sobolev to the Western powers.

He declared that the situation in Hungary was clearly a matter of international concern. "Nothing can hide the fact," Sir Pierson declared, "that foreign troops have intervened on a massive scale in Hungary."

"Such an action is subversive of the whole foundation of the United Nations."

Mr Pierson said that the Hungarian people last week had felt that the moment had come when at long last they should, and could, assert their rights as a sovereign people. That was the right to which they had been entitled under the Hungarian peace treaty. Yet, the citizens of Budapest had been violently repressed by the forces of a foreign power, he added.

As signatories of the peace treaty between Hungary and the allied powers, Britain had a clear responsibility to express its deep concern, he said. The use of foreign armed forces to restrain the peoples of another country in their domestic struggle for political freedom created a "situation fraught with danger to the community of nations, and therefore a situation of which this Council clearly should take cognisance under article 34 of the charter."—Reuter.

According to the crew, which arrived in Hongkong mid-morning today aboard the USS Thomason, the ship was 50 miles off Hongkong when the explosion occurred in the fire-room at 8.50 a.m.

Apparently much oil was put in the fire-room to a flareback which ignited the fuel.

FAMILY ABOARD

Captain T. Skogen ordered the ship to be abandoned at 4.30 a.m. because the water pumps were not working and the crew were unable to control the flames which raged below decks.

Among the persons aboard were the skipper's wife, daughter and son, and two mess girls, all of whom are Europeans.

At 8 a.m., the US Destroyer Division 71, consisting of the destroyers Thomason, Bole, Buck and Loberg, reached the scene.

The Bole picked up persons in one lifeboat, and the Thomason rescued the others in a lifeboat. All were transferred to the Thomason.

According to the US Navy, the Ala is still afloat with three destroyers trying to save her.

The fire boat, Alexander Grantham, has been rushed to the scene.

The total number of people aboard the Ala was 33, including 28 men and four women.

Picture on Back Page

IKE: A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

Washington, Oct. 28. A panel of eight doctors reported today that President Eisenhower gave every appearance of being in excellent health with no signs of trouble as a result of his heart attack in 1955 or his major stomach operation this year.

This cleared the way for President Eisenhower to wind up in the next ten days his campaign for another four-year term in the White House.

Polish Govt Reinstates Cardinal Wyszynski

Warsaw, Oct. 28. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski has returned to Warsaw and to his office as Primate of Poland, it was officially announced here tonight.

The Polish press agency said it had been decided to set up in the near future a joint commission of the Government and church to settle outstanding problems between them.

This decision was taken during talks between the Cardinal and representatives of the government and the United Workers (Communist) Party, the agency added.

The 55-year-old primate was arrested by the Communist authorities in September 1953, and deprived of his offices for "abusing his authority and engaging in activities against the State."

Although never brought to trial, he was held in police custody for more than two years until his banishment to a monastery near Przemyśl, in the southeast corner of Poland.

A wave of protests swept the Western world following his arrest and the Vatican excommunicated all those concerned with it.—Reuter.

"GO EASY" CALL TO BEN GURION

Washington, Oct. 28. President Eisenhower today called on the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr David Ben Gurion to avoid doing anything "which would endanger the peace."

Mr Eisenhower said he had ordered talks immediately with Britain and France on the Middle East situation.

The President made the appeal after receiving reports that Israeli mobilisation was "almost complete."

A statement on Mr Eisenhower's behalf was issued after he conferred at Walter Reed Army Medical Centre with Mr Herbert Hoover, the Under-Secretary of State.

Mr Eisenhower was in hospital for a pre-election medical check-up. Mr Hoover deputised for Mr John Foster Dulles, who is in Texas.

Mr Eisenhower said he sent a message yesterday to Mr Ben Gurion after meeting Mr Dulles, who is flying back from Dallas, where he made a speech last night.

'Get Out' Request

Washington, Oct. 28. The United States State Department announced tonight that it has asked "dignitaries to leave the Middle East if their presence there was not absolutely necessary."—France-Press.

He warned that rioters might switch their tactics from clashing with the government to clashes involving communities. He said "all the right-minded and responsible people" of Singapore must rally to the support of Mr Lim Yew-hock, (the Chief Minister).

At midnight, Radio Malaya in its last transmission for the day reported that Singapore was still "all quiet."

No incidents had been reported since early in the day, but 164 people had been arrested for curfew breaking. Police opened fire only once. There were no casualties except for two policemen, injured in a traffic accident.—Reuter.

Reservists Fail To Report

Southampton, Oct. 28. A total of 380 Suez Canal reservists, returning to West Germany after seven days' special home leave, failed to report here tonight when the 22.44-hr. "troopship," Asturias sailed for Rotterdam.

This was nearly double the number who failed to report when a first batch finished their leave last week.

Only 915 of the 1,295 men recalled to the army because of the Suez Canal emergency were on board tonight when the Asturias sailed.

But a War Office spokesman said later that about 50 men had arrived in London too late to catch the train for Southampton and would be sent back tomorrow.—China Mail Special.

Granted Leave

Warsaw, Oct. 28. Constantin Rokossovski, Polish Defence Minister, was today granted leave "theoretically for his personal convenience."—France-Press.

Curfew Imposed

Damascus, Oct. 28. A curfew was imposed at Aleppo from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. local time tonight.

At least one person was killed and 29 injured during incidents in Aleppo today. A state of siege was proclaimed in the town this afternoon.

The incidents occurred in connection with the strike called by the "Arab Peoples Congress" in protest against the arrest last week of five leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front by the French authorities.—France-Press.

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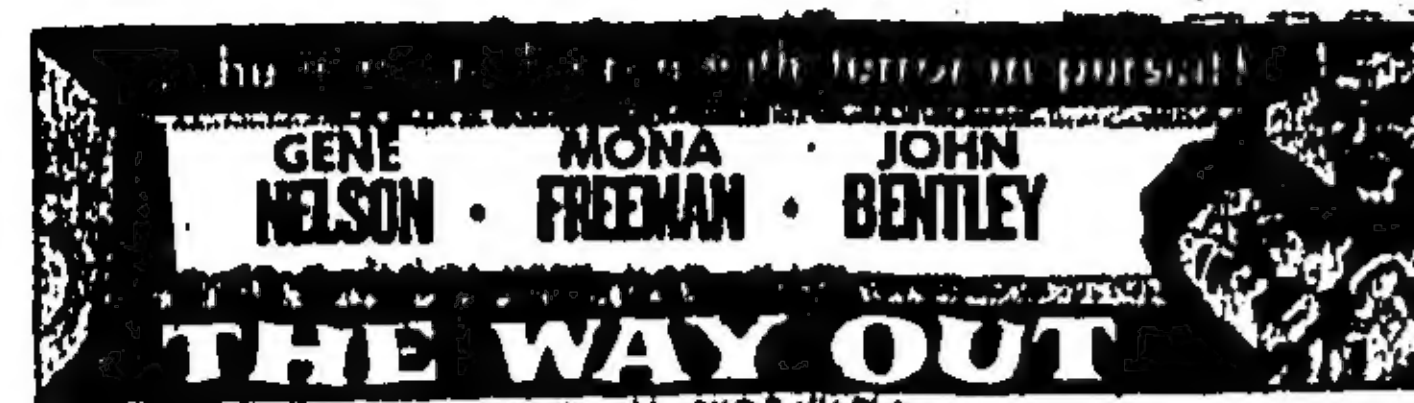
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YUGOSLAV, RUMANIAN ACCORD

Brioni, Oct. 28. Yugoslav and Rumanian wound up their talks here last night with a joint communique lauding their present relations and calling for friendly co-operation in the future. The communique was released today.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Marshal Tito and the Rumanian one by Communist party chief, Gheorghe Dej, who left Pola for Bucharest today after a nine-day visit in Yugoslavia.

EQUAL RIGHTS

The Government communique said Yugoslav-Rumanian relations were based on sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights, mutual respect and non-interference in the affairs of others. A parallel party communique said inter-party relations must be based on frankness, equal rights, comradely criticism and non-interference in the affairs of others.

The Government communique said the United Nations General Assembly at its meeting next month should discuss outstanding international problems, including China's "legal right" to United Nations membership. — France-Press.

Lepers Are Being Cured

Lagos, Oct. 28. The declining scourge of leprosy in Nigeria is reflected in figures issued for the Ilesha Colony in Calabar Province, in south-east Nigeria which show that at the end of June there were 1,000 lepers in the colony as against 3,000 six years ago. During the first half of the year 474 lepers were declared symptom free. It is estimated that there are still around 60,000 lepers in the Northern Region but 60,000 are now undergoing treatment with modern drugs with reasonable chance of complete cure. — China Mail Special.

Getting On In Years

Moscow, Oct. 28. Abdulla Magomedov, of Daghestan, North Caucasus, who has a daily swim, whatever the weather, and became a father at the age of 83—his wife was over 60—has celebrated his 117 birthday, according to Tass. Tass also told of Abay Magomedov, aged 120, who has 21 grandchildren, worked until recently on a Daghestan collective farm, and still cooks, launders and sews. Also in the area is Gagan Primov, aged 104, who has never been ill and has worked all his life, it said. But Varsolai Maksudova claims the record for the district. She is 125 and still sees and hears well, Tass added. (In May, a peasant named Egor Korov, was reported to be 155, and the oldest man in the Soviet Union.) — China Mail Special.

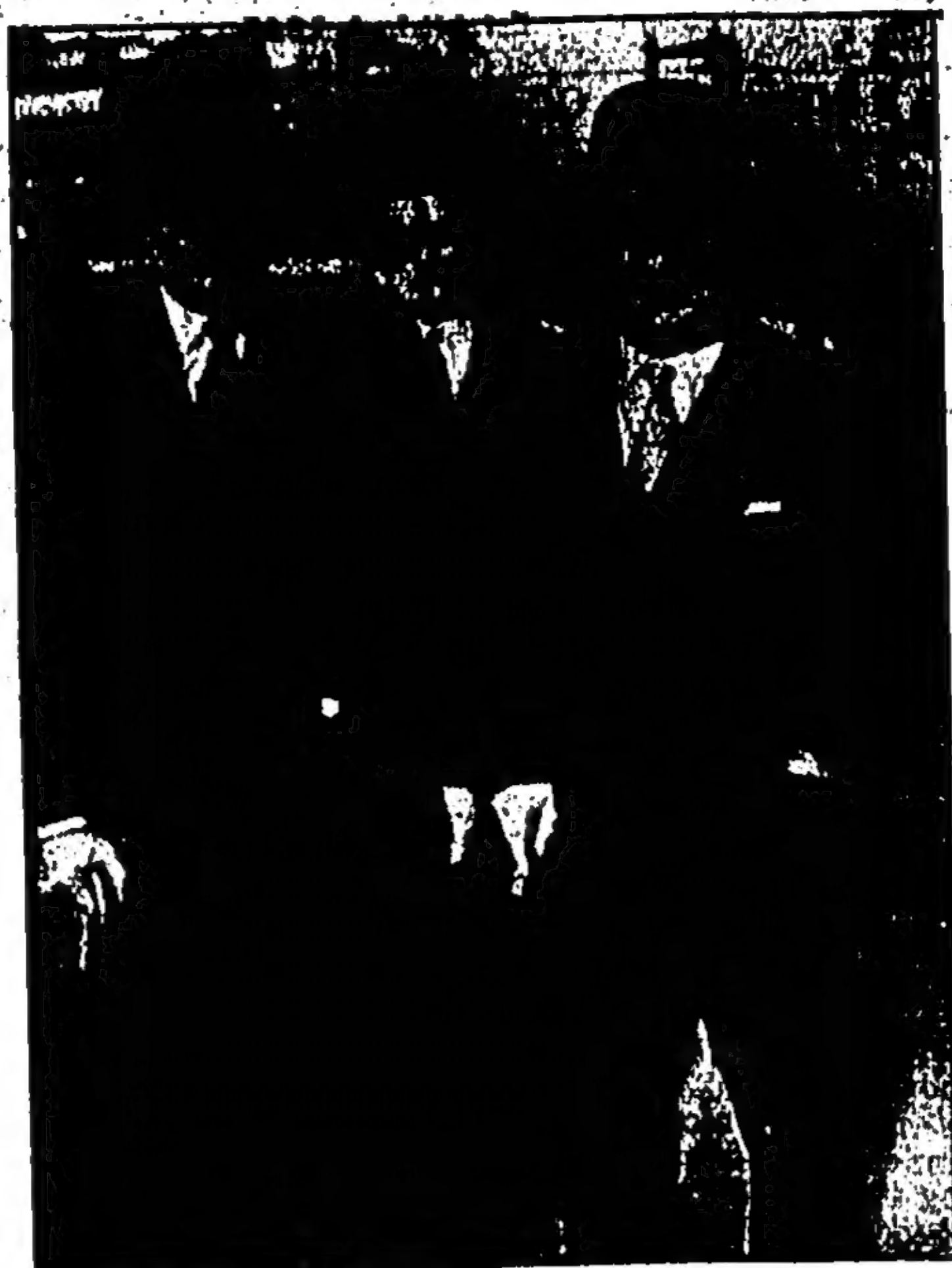
CHURCHILL BACK HOME

London, Oct. 28. Sir Winston Churchill arrived here tonight by air from Nice, in the South of France, where he had been on holiday. He was accompanied by Lady Churchill, who flew out to join him after he had caught a chill. — Reuter.

Gunmen Kill Cuban MI5 Chief

Havana, Oct. 28. UNIDENTIFIED gunmen shot and killed Cuba's chief of Army Intelligence and wounded three members of his party at a night club early today. Witnesses said at least two men—one tall and slim, with protruding eyes, wearing a grey suit and another described

UK Cabinet Reshuffle



In a Cabinet reshuffle on October 10, Mr. Anthony Head, the War Minister, was promoted to Minister of Defence, and Mr. John Hare, Minister of State at the Colonial Office, succeeded him at the War Office. Picture shows Mr. Head (left) leaving the War Office with Mr. Hare. — Central Press Photo.

Suez Agreement Long Way Off

London, Oct. 28. No progress has been made toward resumption of contact with Egypt on the Suez question since the end of the Security Council debate early this month, according to British diplomatic sources here.

These sources today repeated the often stated view of British ministers that it is now up to Egypt to make comprehensive proposals for a settlement and that none have been made.

Discounted

British officials now consequently discount the possibility of direct talks with France and Egypt at Geneva before the start of the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 12. If further talks are held, they are likely to take place during the Assembly session, it is thought here.

According to usually well informed quarters here, the decision to stand firm on the 16-nation control plan—agreed in London—as a basis for settlement, unless an alternative proposal with equally effective guarantees is submitted by Egypt, was confirmed during the brief Anglo-French consultation last Tuesday.

M. Pineau commented to reporters that evening that the Indian plan for co-operation between the Egyptian Suez Authority and the Suez Canal Users' Association was "too vague."

Possible Sign

So far the British expectation that Egypt might put forward an amended version of the plan, officially published from Delhi this week as a basis for new talks, has not materialized. The return this weekend to Delhi of the Indian Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Ali Javali Jung, for consultations on the Suez question was noted here as a possible sign that work on an amended form of the Indian plan as a basis for submission to Britain and France might be in progress. — China Mail Special.

WIDESPREAD STRIKE IN ALGERIA

Fomented By Egyptians, Say French

SPORADIC INCIDENTS

Algiers, Oct. 28. A Moslem general strike which French sources charged was triggered by Radio Cairo broadcasts blotted out all activity in wide stretches of Algeria today.

The strike was called to protest France's seizure on Monday of five Algerian rebel chiefs as they were en route to Tunis for peace talks with Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

It crippled communications and transport, shut down business activities in most areas of Algeria and left usually teeming streets abandoned and ghostly.

Flying Squads

In Constantine, Nationalist flying squads were reported roving through the city in taxicabs forcing would-be Moslem strike breakers to close their shops.

In Bone, Moslem domestic servants told their French employers they would be "executed" if they reported for work today. In Tizi Ouzou, troop columns blocked off the only three bakeries in town that remained open.

Algiers itself was the only major Algerian city not left in a state of quasi-paralysis by the strike. Here, dock workers reported to their wharves as scheduled, buses and trains were running and about 65 per cent of the city's Moslem shops open. French officials charged the strike was fomented by Radio Cairo and Radio Damascus broadcasts beamed into Algeria.

Only Lukewarm

They claimed the strike call at first only got lukewarm support from the Fallahia chiefs in the country.

In military actions today, the French Army revealed that 32 Frenchmen, including two officers, were killed and 16 wounded in an ambush near Tabel, 34 miles southeast of here.

Forty rebels were cut down in a fight near Guenest, 100 miles east of here. Across the border in Tunisia, bitter French troops found the bodies of three French soldiers missing since yesterday, their throats sliced open.

Two others were found near Mareth just east of the Algerian border. Both French and Tunisian sources said the blockades that sprang up along the Algerian border yesterday to hamper French troops movements had disappeared.

Bitter Incidents

They accounted for at least five French dead and 24 wounded in a long day of sporadic bitter incidents.

In Algeria's other neighbour, Morocco, relative quiet was reported today after four days of on-again-off-again anti-French rioting that cost the lives of at least 65 Europeans. The French High Command in Tunisia issued a statement today on the road-block in Tunisia yesterday, stating that because of the moderation of the French troops' casualties were very light.

The statement said that in several parts of the country Tunisians had set up road blocks on several roads. French troops could have broken through, but this would have entailed the use of arms and as a consequence, casualties would have been high.

Several Missing

Tunisian troops, said the statement, were present at many of the incidents and had allowed the Tunisian civilians to attack the French troops. The Tunisian troops had only intervened in the cases where

Jap Envoy Will Talk To Stragglers

Manila, Oct. 28. Toyokichi Nakagawa, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Manila, left by plane today for Mindoro Island to talk to members of a reported colony of 80 Japanese army stragglers, living in the jungle since World War Two.

Nakagawa, accompanied by Philippine army officers, set off after contact had been made with the stragglers by an advance civilian team sent out last week into the jungles of the island, located about 95 miles south of Manila.

The team reported talking to four of the hold-outs, all of whom said they were willing to surrender if they could first talk with a Japanese Embassy official. All were said to be very weak, with one of them suffering from acute abdominal trouble. — France-Press.

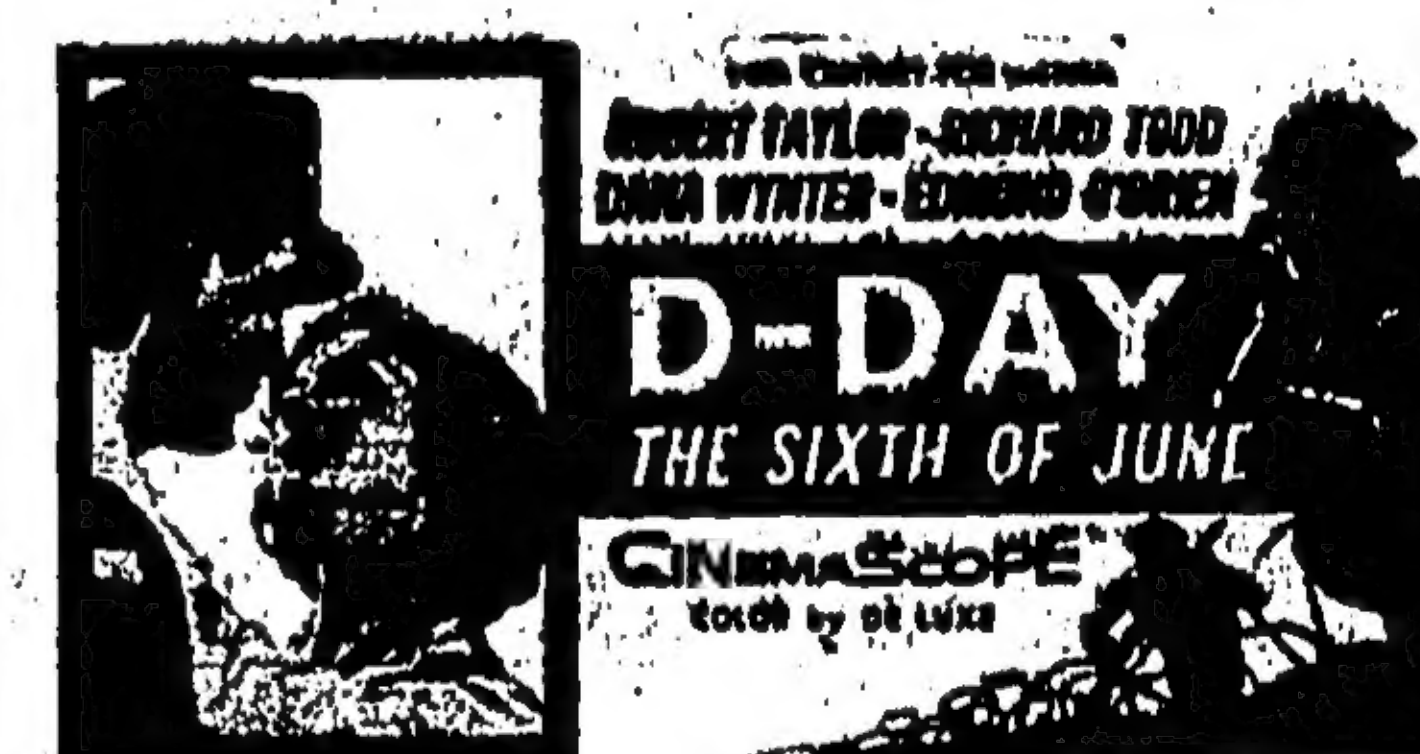
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Kowloon-Wing Hong Firm, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 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1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 21

Hungarian Government Meets For First Time

RUSSIAN TROOPS WITHDRAW TO BARRACKS

Vienna, Oct. 28.

The new Hungarian Government under the presidency of Imre Nagy held its first meeting this evening. Its first task was to accept the Government's declaration made by the Premier on the radio.

The Cabinet accepted with thanks the help offered by the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, the United States of America, Austria and other states and Red Cross organisations. On the proposal of Zoltan Tildy, the former President of Hungary, now Minister of State, the Cabinet ordered the Agricultural Minister, Bela Kovacs, to stop the forcing of peasants to join co-operative farms.

The Cabinet also decided to re-edit the system of compulsory deliveries of agricultural products and the examination of the demands of the farmers. They decided on the immediate withdrawal of the Red Army from Hungary, and the re-issuing of all books which glorified the cult of personality.

A number of refugees from Hungary who have been living in Western Austria arrived today at the Hungarian frontier town of Munkacs and joined as volunteers in the forces of the insurgents.

Cabinet Changes

Reports on the frontier stated that in many parts of Western Hungary all Russian troops had withdrawn into their barracks and had taken no further part in the fighting today. Some of them had said they were not interested in Hungarian affairs but only in world peace.

Radio Budapest tonight broadcast an account of how the declaration of Imre Nagy was received in the provinces. It said that in the County Council of Szeged they said "in general we accept the Prime Minister's statement but we consider a reconstruction of the Cabinet to be essential."—Reuter.

Medical Supplies Pour In

Vienna, Oct. 28. Medical supplies and food from Western nations poured into Hungary today following an SOS by the Hungarian Red Cross for aid for between 10,000 and 20,000 people.

The SOS, telephoned last night to the headquarters of the League of International Red Cross Societies in Geneva, called for morphine, other antibiotics, and all types of drugs and food. Red Cross officials in Geneva said they understood the figures of 10,000 to 20,000 to refer to the wounded and immediately launched an international appeal for aid.

Over Border

Today, supplies rushed to Austria from several Western countries for the Hungarian wounded was sent over the border at the town of Eisenstadt, in the Burgenland district. The British Government is to make an immediate donation of £25,000 sterling to the International Red Cross to "alleviate the sufferings of the Hungarian people by the provision of medical and other supplies." It was announced in London tonight.

A statement issued from Sir Anthony Eden's residence, No. 10 Downing Street, said: "Her Majesty's Government have been following with sympathy and admiration the struggle of the Hungarian people for their rights and for freedom."

"They have decided that it is their duty in concert with their allies to bring the tragic situation in Hungary immediately before the Security Council of the United Nations. They are also as an immediate practical step making a donation of £25,000 to the International Red Cross to alleviate the sufferings of the Hungarian people by the provision of medical and other supplies."—Reuter.

DULLES DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

Washington, Oct. 28. The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said today that Soviet charges that the United States was responsible for the uprising in Hungary were "lame and rot."

Returning by plane from Dallas, Texas, where he made a speech last night, Mr. Dulles told reporters at the airport he did not know how "lame and rot" would translate into Russian but "I think they'll get the point all right."

Mr. Dulles said he had been in touch with the State Department during his absence of about 30 hours from Washington but had no special new information on conditions inside Hungary.

Latest Reports

Mr. Dulles went from the airport to his office to look over latest reports and kept open a possibility that he might confer with President Eisenhower before the day was out.

Mr. Dulles was met by the Under Secretary of State, Herbert Hoover, Jr., who earlier had conferred with Mr. Eisenhower at Walter Reed Hospital in advance of Mr. Eisenhower's issuance of a statement on the Hungarian situation.

President Eisenhower interrupted his weekend, medical check-up in an army hospital here today to confer urgently with Mr. Hoover reportedly on the Hungarian crisis.

Statement

Mr. James Hagerly, White House press officer, said there would be a statement after the conference ended. Mr. Eisenhower went to Walter Reed Army Medical Centre for a "head-to-toe" pre-election examination, results of which were expected to be announced by his personal doctor, later today.—Reuter.



The search for Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau leader, is now over. This 34-year-old self-styled Field-Marshal of the Mau Mau was captured at dawn at Nyeri, Kenya. Dedan Kimathi is pictured after his capture.—Reuterphoto.

Releasing Children For Industry

Auckland, Oct. 28. Headmasters in New Zealand have discussed a move to make it easier for children under 15 years of age to leave school.

The move came from the New Zealand Education Board's Association which at a recent conference carried a resolution to the effect that children should be released from school when they would be better employed in industry.

One headmaster expressed the view that the proposal was not an attempt to lower the leaving age in New Zealand schools but just an attempt to empower senior inspectors to recommend that "any young rebel just filling in time until he was 15 years old" could cease his school education.

"A retrograde step," said an intermediate school headmaster. "Many children are slow to develop, he said, and to release them too soon would deprive them of the chance of finding and taking advantage of latent ability."

'RUBBISH'

"Rubbish," countered another headmaster when the view of latent ability was put to him. Children over 14 years of age and still in primary or intermediate school should be released. Being there against their will, they gangled together and were the cause of delinquency.

"Only cranks would suggest they can still be taught," he said.

"No child is uneducatable," retorted another headmaster. He agreed that many children developed late and should not be lightly discarded from school.

Other headmasters, more cautious in their views, agreed there might be a case for wider powers to release children.—China Mail Special.

COURTSHIP BY POST

Sydney, Oct. 28. Italian emigrant and rock miner Aldo, Zabin, left Australia's rugged Snowy Mountains for a brief time to visit Sydney and his bride from Italy when she arrived here by air.

Zabin, in Australia four years, was told by a cousin about dark-eyed Cornelia Valente, aged 23, then living in Calabria, Italy.

He began writing to her regularly, telling her of the house he would build for a bride in the pretty mountain township of Cooma. Later he asked Cornelia to be his bride.

Six days after she landed in Australia the couple married.—China Mail Special.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 28. Zenobia V. Cimprubi, de Jimenez, wife of the Spanish poet who recently won the Nobel Prize, died of cancer today.

Jimenez, stunned by the tragedy, following so closely on the heels of his Nobel triumph, could only mutter: "I can't believe it. I can't believe it." when he was told his wife of 40 years was dead.—United Press.

Mau Mau Leader

TEAR GAS BREAKS UP CYPRIOT ANTI-BRITISH MOB

Nicosia, Oct. 28.

British police tossed tear gas bombs today to break up a crowd of Greek Cypriots who turned a Greek National Day rally into an anti-British demonstration.

The Cypriots were celebrating the anniversary of Greece's turning down of Mussolini's surrender demands in 1940—an anniversary which has now become a regular national holiday.

Security forces had forbidden the formation of processions during the celebrations for fear of violence. And when the Cypriots formed into a line after a Te Deum service commemorating the anniversary at a church in Limassol, south of Cyprus, police moved in with tear gas to break it up.

Threw More

With the first cloud of gas the demonstrators scattered. As they started to re-form, police threw more gas bombs.

Authorities had permitted Greek Cypriots throughout the island to attend church services and fly flags to mark the anniversary. But special precautions were taken to prevent villagers entering the towns and swelling the crowds on the streets. British troops erected road blocks at all entrances to the island's chief cities, and turned back busloads of villagers heading to enter.

'Long Live Enosis'

At Famagusta Cypriots leaving St. Nicholas Church after a Te Deum service shouted "Long live Enosis (union with Greece)" and "Long live Archbishop Makarios"—the Cypriot leader exiled by Britain last March for alleged failure to condemn the extremist activities of the EOKA organisation.

Security forces stood by as the crowd left the church, but did not intervene.—United Press.

CUSTOMS HAULS

Auckland, Oct. 28. During the past year, customs officials have caught 102 people trying to smuggle goods into New Zealand. Fines totalled £568.

Among goods seized were currency, watches, beer and spirits, juke box parts, cigarettes and foreign car parts.—China Mail Special.

Drank Sauce To Excess

London, Oct. 28.

A 59-year-old businessman, complaining of headaches, drowsiness, thirst and loss of weight, was diagnosed as suffering from chronic nephritis—inflammation of the kidneys—and given about three months to live.

Then, after asking his doctor one day whether the consumption of a certain table sauce was in any way harmful, it was revealed that he had been taking between a half and one bottle of it daily for many years — "because he liked it."

He was told to stop taking the sauce as a beverage, and within a month his health was back to normal.

The story was told in the British medical journal here today by Dr. A. H. Douthett, senior physician to Guy's Hospital, London, in an article on wrong diagnoses in medicine. "So far as I know, this is unique," the doctor commented. "It is, I think, an error in prognosis which might be forgiven."—China Mail Special.

U Nu Visits China Farm

Paris, Oct. 28.

U Nu, former Premier of Burma, today visited the Red Star collective farm on the outskirts of Peking, the New China News Agency reported.

U Nu, who was accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador to Burma, Yab Chung-ming, and Burmese guests, inspected the sowing machines, dairies, hot-houses and the farm clinic.

On Sunday evening, U Nu, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, saw a fairy-tale play, "Indigo Flower," given by the Children's Theatre.—France Press.

SMALLER HOLES IN DOUGHNUTS

New York, Oct. 28.

Holes in doughnuts are to be smaller, the National Baking Association has announced.

The size of the doughnut hole is being reduced from the traditional five-eighths of an inch to three-eighths. The reason given for the change by the association is to give dunkers "better gripping."—China Mail Special.

FIRE BRIGADE KEPT BUSY

Vienna, Oct. 28. Budapest fire brigade headquarters announced today over Radio Budapest that they had been called out since October 25, in 200 cases.

The worst case had been the National Museum to which they had been called seven separate times. The first floor and second floor of the museum had been gutted and the African, mineral and stone collections destroyed. The Szechenyi gallery of the museum had been saved.

The National Theatre and the Art Museum were untouched, the radio said.—China Mail Special.

Blood Donor Gives 100 Pints

Johannesburg, Oct. 28.

When Mr D. Kelly died of a blood disease in 1935, his wife Mrs May Kelly, now of Mildura Street, Kensington, Johannesburg realised for the first time how great was the need for blood.

The thought might have gone no further had not the South African Blood Transfusion Service begun in 1938. But with its opening Mrs Kelly saw her chance to help and she became No. 53 on the donor-register.

Now she has completed 18 years of service by becoming the first person in South Africa to have given 100 pints of blood.

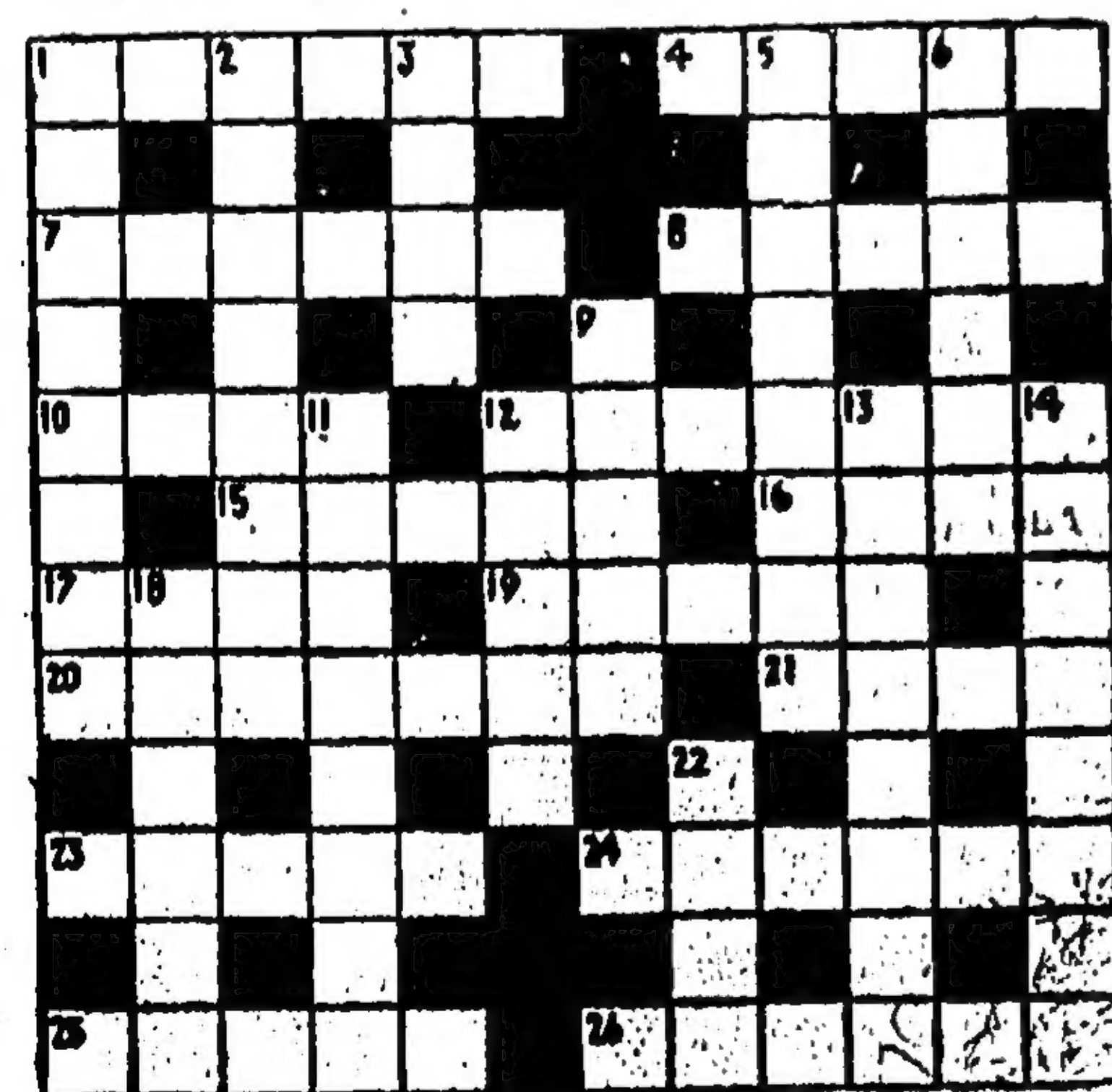
SPECIAL CEREMONY

To mark it, the transfusion service arranged a special ceremony at which Mrs Kelly was presented with a gold medal by Dr. H. J. Hugo, Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal.

When she heard Mrs Kelly's record mentioned, one little girl at the ceremony exclaimed: "But she must be all dried up."

Mrs Kelly has given a little under a pint of blood every two months since she joined the service.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Livestock (6).
 - Dirt (6).
 - Nautical character (6).
 - Representative (8).
 - Consumes (4).
 - Flatter (7).
 - World (5).
 - A post, at first, in the zoo (4).
 - Nation (4).
 - Deluge (6).
 - Ask advice of (7).
 - Therefore (4).
 - Wagon (5).
 - Repeats (6).
 - Necessitous (6).
 - Protest (6).
- DOWN**
- Beauty preparation (8).
 - Numerical (6).
 - Come into sight (4).
 - Control (8).
 - Not a great deal of time (6).
 - Skilled (5).
 - Mature (5).
 - Passage in church (5).
 - Opening (8).
 - Married (8).
 - Give (6).
 - Lake (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Panacea, 8. Roller, 9. Situated, 11. Consider, 12. Port, 13. Devil, 15. Sides, 19. Scan, 21. Message, 24. Evidence, 25. Answer, 26. Builders. Down: 1. Trick, 3. Alone, 5. Reason, 6. Area, 7. South, 8. Control, 11. Basis, 12. Topical, 14. Victim, 15. Legend, 16. Answer, 17. Mailbox, 20. Agile, 21. Usury, 22. Melt, 23. Bear.

HONGKONG CONCERT ORCHESTRA



CONDUCTOR VICTOR ARDY : LEADER HENRY DOS REMEDIOS

PROMENADE CONCERT

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\$4

Tickets:

HONGKONG: MOUTRIES, TSANG FOOK.

KOWLOON: MOUTRIES, RADIO PEOPLE, EVERETT TRAVEL SERVICE — Salisbury Rd.

BOOK EARLY & COME EARLY

DOORS OPEN 8 P.M.

I'M STICKING MY NECK OUT...AND ATTACKING THE 'NOT SINCE CARUSO' SNOBS

BY
NOEL
GOODWIN

MOST people who think they know a thing or two about singing — critics included — are fond of telling their neighbours that voices today are not what they used to be.

Over 60's flourish a bunch of names at you very fast, like "Caruso-Sembranch-Planco-Alda." Unless you are over 60 yourself and heard them, you cannot argue. Under-30's say just the same thing because at their age they know they are right anyway.

The only evidence you can call is a gramophone record—and more treasures are enshrined on records than many people nowadays realise. Long before the

pop singers it was opera stars who made the early fortunes of the gramophone companies.

Up to 1939 quite a large selection of records by famous singers — truly historic performances of the highest standard — were kept in circulation.

TREASURE

WITH the war and the "Long-Play" revolution afterwards all these became obsolete. Except to avoid collectors who would pay 25 or more for a dusty, second-hand disc of Ponselle or Galli-Curci — and then be almost afraid to play it for fear of breakages.

But now the giant His Master's Voice company has begun to knock the bottom out of that market.

The archives are yielding up their treasure to bring the great voices of the past to the ears of the present.

A new "Golden Treasury of Immortal Performances," is

launched with collections of the old records in long-play form. First to appear are five discs called "Fifty Years of Great Operatic Singing" — one for each decade from 1800 to 1950.

Singers who are now no more than names come alive again with the actual sound of their voices.

First on the list is Francesco Tamagno — the bull-throated Italian tenor who was Verdi's first Otello—in an aria from "Il Trovatore" recorded in 1907 when he was over 60.

So the galaxy begins.

Patti, Melba, Caruso, Enmy Destinn, John McCormack follow at his heels. One after the other come Mary Garden, Galli-Curci, Chaliapin, Gigli, Tiana Lemnitz, Frida Leider, Rosa Ponselle. 58 of them altogether.

FOR USA

OF course, the earliest items were made long before electrical recording. But even

"Fifty Years of Great Operatic Singing": Vol. 1—1800-1910 (H.M.V. CMLP.500), Vol. 2—1910-1920 (H.M.V. CMLP.501), Vol. 3—1920-1930 (H.M.V. CMLP.502), Vol. 4—1930-1940 (H.M.V. CMLP.503), Vol. 5—1940-1950 (H.M.V. CMLP.504). 42s. 6d. each.

these—wiry and limited in sound though they are—have come through the transfer to LP with remarkable success.

If anybody has the impulse to snigger at orchestras sounding like steam-whistles, let them stop and listen keenly to the voice. That will tell its own story.

Now nobody is going to agree that every selection is the best that could be made of each singer. For one thing, the choice was designed primarily to appeal to American customers.

Some of the singers—great favourites there—were hardly known in Britain. I wish I knew why somebody was not asked to make a choice of more European interest while H.M.V. was about it. Instead of blindly taking over the American selection as it stood.

Then again, not every item shows the singer in his or her best light. Not Melba, I fear, nor Galli-Curci, or John McCormack. And Luisa Tetrazzini—one of whose records my grandparents treasured for years though they never saw an opera in their lives—finds no place at all.

FINEST

BUT the finest items are enough to make one forget the quibbles—for me, the sound of Caruso serenely spanning three decades... his duet with Melba from "La Bohème"... Marcela Sembranch, the Polish-American soprano, singing "Casta Diva" from Bellini's "Norma"—made in 1907 and still glorious... Enmy Destinn as Alda... Frida Leider in Mozart, and Frances Alda in Puccini... Printer!—hand me a full-stop!

And if they prove anything at all it is this: No one decade, no one generation even, was that much better than another.

I am not going to join the chorus of praise for the past at the expense of the present.

I stick my neck out and say that, on the contrary, singing has enormously improved over the past 80 years... that some of the best today, such as Tebaldi and Callas, could sing circles round the old-timers in certain parts.

Great artists some of them certainly were—from whom we can still learn a thing or two, and whose voices it is wonderful to hear making living history on record.

AN IDEA

BUT let us keep them for the storehouse of memory and stop sentimentalising over the past. We shall not hear their like again, and I for one do not want to.

Too many young singers are trying to imitate their idols—and destroying their own personalities in the process.

Let us turn our efforts to producing the voices of the future.

They will not be the same but—given the right sort of training—they can be just as good and better.

And, as a first step—how about the gramophone companies using some of their profits to endow an opera school to bring that about?

KEIR HARDIE, the Rebel in Politics

EMRYS HUGHES, MP for South Ayrshire and Hardie's son-in-law, begins a "short life" of the great Scottish Labour leader, idealist and visionary, who fought for the rights of the working man

MARY KEIR'S boy was born on August 15, 1856, in a one-room mud-floor cottage — little more than a shelter from the cold and the rain—in the village of Legbrannock, Lanarkshire. She called him James after her father and registered the birth at Holytown giving the father's name as William Aitken, miner.

"But that was pay-day, and I was filled with hope. 'You are wanted upstairs by the master,' said the girl behind the counter, and my heart almost stopped beating."

"Round the great mahogany table sat the members of the family, with the father at the top. In front of him was a very wonderful-looking coffee trolley, in the great glass bowl of which the coffee was bubbling. The table was loaded with mince pies."

FINED

Nothing more is known about the father except that he refused to acknowledge the child. Three years later she married David Hardie, a ship's carpenter from Glasgow, and was glad to go away with him to the city where nobody knew her story and where it would be thought that the child was David Hardie's own.

There was no compulsory education and the boy did not go to school. Wages were low and the family lived near to starvation. At the age of eight young James was sent to work as a message boy with the Anchor Line.

SACKED

AT ten he had his first experience of "the sack." His father had been unemployed for six months, there was fever in the house and his mother was expecting a baby. With his earnings of 3s. 6d. a week as a messenger in a baker's shop in Lanark Street, Glasgow, he was the only breadwinner in the family. Fifty years later he remembered every detail of his humiliation.

"It was the last week in the year. Father had been away for two or three days in search of work. Towards the end of the week, having been up most of the night, I got to the shop fifteen minutes late, and was told by the young lady in charge that if that occurred again I would be punished."

"Next morning the same thing happened. I could tell why that was, neither here nor there. It was a very wet morning, and when I reached the shop I was drenched to the skin, barefooted and hungry. There had not been a crust of bread in the house that morning."

DISASTER

SOON the family moved to the mining village of Newarthill, and James went down the mines. His job was to regulate the air supply. For 11½ hours a day he was underground often in solitude and, still only a child, he experienced the terror of a pit disaster.

Slowly, laboriously, the young miner learned to read and write. His spelling came from looking at picture books in stationers' shops. His mother taught him to read but he was fifteen before he could write.

He went to night school and began to learn shorthand, practising writing the characters at spare moments in the pit on a slate smoked from his miner's lamp. His spare money went

on books. The first book he remembered reading was Wilson's "Tales of the Borders," and a "Life of William Wallace" which made him a staunch Scots patriot.

Then he turned to the poems of Robert Burns. There was a melancholy strain in young Hardie and he had a lot in common with the inspired ploughman who had written bitterly that his early life had combined "the loneliness of the hermit with the toll of the galley slave."

Hardie worked in the Lanarkshire pits until he was twenty-three. The family settled in a typical miners' row of the time, a bleak, grim street of brick houses that the colliery company had built near the pit, no water, no sanitation and just one pump in the street. Nearly every house was grossly overcrowded, all ages and sexes crammed together with little chance of comfort or decency. Here they were born—here they died. When death came the corpse was put in the coffin on the built-in bed.

SQUALOR

THE miners became prematurely old with ceaseless toil. They had large families and lived in constant dread of an accident in the mine. Life was hard, primitive, brutish. Few could read or write. Drunkenness, when there was money to spend, was common; for the men who worked in the darkness most of the week, it was the one way of escape from the sordidness and squalor of their lives.

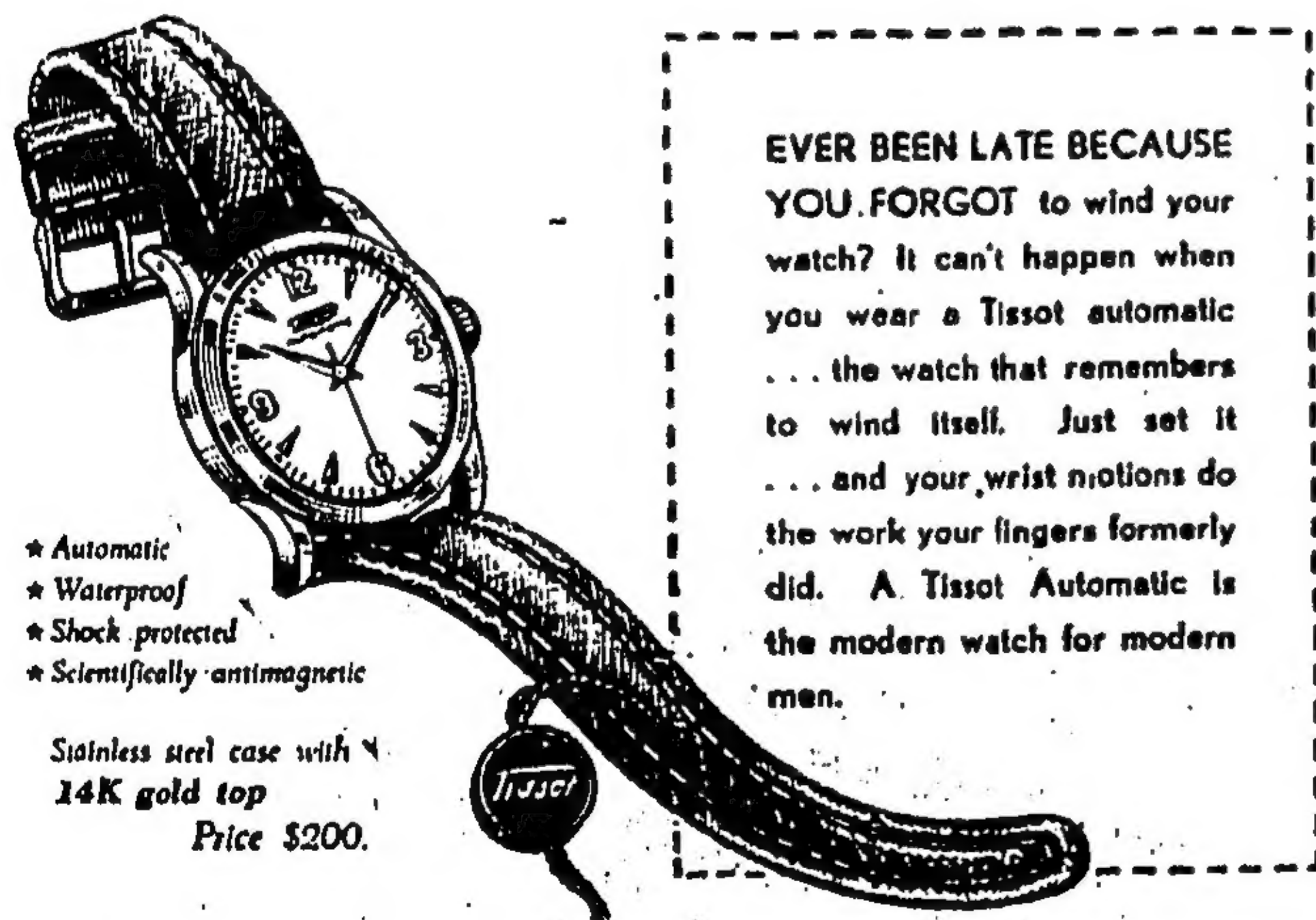
Revolted by the drunkenness Hardie joined a temperance organisation. He met some of the local ministers who persuaded him to go to church—to the surprise of his family who were atheists.

He became a Socialist at 21, but it was not until he was 23 that he was converted to Christianity and joined the Evangelical Church. It was not theology or doctrine that had attracted him; but the compassion of the Sermon on the Mount.

The parents remained sceptical and unconvinced. They could not understand what had happened to Jamie. He had always been a little strange. He would get over it. Neither the New Testament nor the Old made any appeal to them. They remained atheists until the end of their days.

(All Times Reserved)
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THEY'D BOOKED THE DOOMED CABIN



DONALD EDGAR reports from OUCHY-LAUSANNE

I WENT for a row on the Lake of Geneva with the 10-year-old mother-to-be Princess Ira Hohenlo-Langenborg, and her husband Prince Alfonso.

And Alfonso—a tremendously proud expectant father—told me this—

"You know, we—Ira and I—had a 'lucky escape' when the Andrea Doria sank." "We'd booked a cabin on the ship on 11A, cranking to New

York. Then—at the last minute—I had to cancel it."

"And that cabin was one that was completely destroyed in the collision."

I looked across at Ira as he finished. She expects the child early in November. She is, if anything, more lovely than when I last saw her at her wedding—in Venice.

Ira is still quite determined that the child will be a girl—and called Amanda.

But, as Prince Alfonso put it over lunch, "there is one dim

cutty that I have told Ira about. If it is a girl, she will be 10 when Ira is only 52. And if she is anything as attractive as her mother I don't know whether Ira is going to like it."

As he said this Ira was tackling a large steak. "I feel wonderful," she said. "The only thing is—my enormous appetite. When we went on the lake she took some old bread to feed the swans."

After a few minutes Alfonso shouted out: "D'you see, what she is doing? She is eating the bread herself!"

Says L. M. MacTAVISH

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Argentina
Out Of Grain
Business

Buenos Aires Oct. 28. The Government took another step to get out of the grain business yesterday by setting up an independent grain authority to regulate the trade and which will take over the assets of the old official marketing organization.

A nine-man board which will include representatives of the farmers, farm co-operatives, industry and commerce will have powers to advise the government on the selling of floor prices for producers and may intervene in the market when necessary to maintain these prices.

The board will also set up marketing standards for both the home and foreign trade. It will be consulted when international agreements are being signed. It will advise government officials on taxation and farm credit policies.

The board will be financed by an impost of up to two per cent of the FOB export price of up to one per cent on cereals delivered to local mills. It will take over and operate the huge official chain of stores, underground chambers, buildings, etc. —United Press.

New York Cotton
Futures Lower

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Oct. 28.

Cotton futures drifted irregularly lower on a diminishing volume of business for the third week in a row.

At Friday's close the list ruled 4 to 22 points—20 cents to \$1.10 a bale lower than the preceding week.

A gradually slackening volume of trade reflected the lack of fresh factors in the news having an immediate market bearing. Exports thought the heavy loan impoundment, expanding exports and other recently cited bullish influences may have been discounted for the time being.

Persistent spot house selling in the December delivery down to the 33½ cent level the nearby month. New crop deliveries felt the weight of liquidation through commission houses and other interests while trade buyers paused for a new look at the picture.

Foreign political news excited a belief that eventual developments there might result in a broadening outlet for some of our surplus cotton. The question of how long the government will continue its export sales programme for raw cotton also came in for discussion. Out of the original goal of 5,000,000 bales, which

U.S. Economy Holds Up

HEAVY CONSUMER BUYING
AND BUSINESS SPENDING

By JOHN MORCA

New York, Oct. 28.

The US economy moved strongly into the final two months of 1956. Helped by heavy consumer buying and business spending for plant expansion and improvements, business continues to move at a gait a bit more slowly than in 1955.

Steel output is vigorous, with orders coming in more and more. And no relief is in sight, according to steelmakers. The auto industry is showing new life again with the 1957 models which are now being shown all over the country. And American retailers are looking ahead to another peak Christmas season. Many expect an advance this year of about 7.5 billion over last year. Jobs are plentiful.

Confidence is widespread.

About the only elements of doubt these days revolve around the outcome of the approaching presidential election and inflationary pressures in the economy.

Tight Money

The question of tight money, higher interest rates and an almost irresistible inflation came under the close scrutiny of American bankers at their annual convention in Los Angeles last week. Some 8,000 members of the American Bankers Association were strongly agreed that the No. 1 problem facing the nation today was inflation.

The A. B. A. adopted a resolution endorsing the Federal Reserve System's policy of credit restraint. The Association urged a supplementary effort by banks generally via a check on all loan applications. The bankers found as dangerous that the immediate credit needs of the nation were being met by current available credit.

Some bankers predict a continuing tight money market in the United States, envisioning a let-up in demand in the near future. Others held out the possibility that interest rates—now at their 20-year highs—might be heading for another rise. Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, defending the Government's anti-inflation moves over the past several months, insisted other countries had a big stake in the U.S. efforts to deal with inflation. He defended the policy of tight money credit brakes.

Tough Going

The motor industry is showing more optimism than some months ago. Some industry leaders are hopeful that business next year could reach as high as the record levels of 1955, when deliveries totalled nearly 7.2 million cars. This year's total will probably be in

the neighbourhood of six million. Crowds viewing the 1957 models are believing that the business in sales may have a chance to pick up 50 per cent greater than a year ago. Sales now are brisk, and dealers are reporting price firmness so far. The industry spent almost \$1,000,000,000 for retooling this year.

The motor industry found the going a bit tough during the past year—particularly so in the third quarter. Two of America's giant firms—Ford and General Motors—together in the first nine months of this year showed a decline of US\$44 million in net income from year-ago levels. Higher costs and reduced sales were advanced as the principal reasons for the fall-off. Now the industry—with its inventory backlog of unsold cars at manageable levels—is looking forward to a profitable year.

Oil Industry

Big Steel Company earnings reports will be forthcoming shortly and financial circles are bracing themselves for a poor showing. Third quarter reports will probably reflect the loss of business stemming from the five-week steel strike early this summer. The steel strike hit the whole industry, punched holes in earnings of railroads and upset schedules of many other companies. One good thing—it helped cut down inventories of steel, so that from here on in steel some mills are expected to operate at well over 100 per cent levels, with demand continuing heavy well over 1957. Companies so far reflect the big inroads to be made. Youngstown Sheet and Tube, for example, had third quarter earnings of 90 cents a share, compared with \$3.33 a share a year ago. Crucible Steel's third quarter showed a net profit of 28 cents a share against \$1.52.

The oil industry, in sharp contrast, is rolling up new profits, sales, and generally doing better than expected. Gulf Oil Corp., for example, reported a 42 per cent gain over a year earlier. Against the confidence in the stock market, remaining skittish and sluggish, despite some strong spots. This market indecision is attributed to concern over the Nov. 6 presidential elections. Meanwhile, Eisenhower's personal campaigning is believed to have improved the position of the Republican Party. The market will reflect this development, it's felt.

Import Duty

A presidential victory by Eisenhower is generally viewed as bullish.

On the trade front, The Tariff Commission recommended to President Eisenhower on Wednesday that duties on imported cotton velveteen fabrics be sharply increased.

The Commission reported unanimously that such fabrics are being imported "in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry."

The report said that plain-back velveteens are now subject to an import duty of 25 per cent of the value. The duty on twill-back velveteens is 25 per cent a square yard but not less than 22½ cent or more than 30 per cent of the value.

The Commission, with one dissent, recommended that the duties be increased to 40 per cent of the value on plain-back and to 50½ per cent on twill-back.

American producers hailed the Commission's findings. The finding, directed mainly at Japan and Italian imports, were made after hearings under the "escape clause" provisions of trade agreements.

Less Than Expected

Imports of velveteens, on the other hand, were strongly critical of the suggested tariff boost, with some fearing that foreign velveteens might be priced out of the American market if the boost is finally approved by President Eisenhower. Some were hopeful that the President would veto the recommendation.

John Thomson, Vice-President of Crompton-Highland Co., described the Commission's findings as a compromise, and "less than we expected." —United Press.

The Bank Of France
Statement

Paris, Oct. 28. The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 18, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,204,202.428
Total other currencies	19,910,304.340
Sight balances abroad	91,250,500.000
In EPU	128,200,000.000
Admission to Stables	1,040,208,771.425
Total bills discounted	1,040,208,771.425
Bank notes in circulation	3,020,700,000.210
Current accounts and deposits	123,806,125.925

—United Press.

The Bank Of England
Statement

London, Oct. 28. The Bank of England statement for the week ended Oct. 24, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	sterling 1,874,211,042
Public deposits	11,431,400
Private deposits	224,421,952
Government securities	254,425,625
Other securities	30,220,532
Receipts	53,220,532
Payments	10.3

—United Press.

U.S. RAW COTTON
EXPORTS

New York, Oct. 28. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1956-57 season to Oct. 23 were as follows:

Britain	130,700
Continental	405,853
Orient	311,210
Japan	40,370
Total for season	888,243
Same period last year	349,243

*excluding lint.

NAMESAKES

Answer:—1. Darlington, 2. Fishplate, 3. Stockton, 4. Railway, 5. Goods, 6. Rocket, 7. Steam, 8. Locomotive, 9. Power, 10. Pressure, 11. Freight, 12. Engineer, 13. Lines, 14. Tubes, 15. Colliery, 16. Newcastle.

George Stephenson.

U.S. To Help Develop
Australian Land

By VERNON BAKER

San Francisco, Oct. 28.

A US syndicate and the Western Australian government have reached final agreement on a plan to develop 1,500,000 acres near Esperance, Australia into agricultural lands, Lionel F. Kelly, Minister for Mines, Industry, Fisheries and Tourists said today.

Kelly, a member of the Western Australia legislative assembly, made the announcement at the conclusion of a three-month tour of the United States, during which time Mr Kelly conferred with various industries in the US and Canada interested in locating in Australia.

"The articles of the land settlement programme are being drawn up at this time," Mr Kelly said. "The Western Australian Government has agreed to the plan."

The land settlement plan is a scheme to develop the southern part of Western Australia by dividing the 1,500,000 acres into farms ranging from 2,500 to 20,000 acres. The land, Mr Kelly said, would be first used for pasture for grazing beef and sheep.

Several Firms

The settlement plan is being advanced by a group known as the Chase Syndicate, headed by Allen Chase of Los Angeles. The syndicate includes several large U.S. firms but Mr Kelly declined to name them.

"The principles have been agreed upon—the details have been agreed upon," Mr Kelly said. "All that remains is for the legislature of the Western Australian Government to ratify the agreement."

The major concession the Australian Government made to the syndicate, Mr Kelly said, was to agree to sell the land to the organization for 50 cents an acre.

"It is good news," Mr Kelly said. "We have government land adjacent to it on which you can grow anything from cereals to pasture grass."

Mr Kelly said that Chase and three other executives would leave the United States for Australia on November 1 to give the plan "a trial run."

Regarding the rest of the trip, he said, "There has been a tremendous and substantial interest in the plan in Western Australia by the business and public of the United States" to justify his trip.

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$300,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
HK Bank	1016	1030	72 @ 1020
INSURANCES			
London	000		30 @ 1003
SHIPPING			
Wharlocks			7 10
XALL			
DOCKS, ETC.			
Dock			45½
Provent			14
LAND, ETC.			
HK Hotel	10 10	10 20	
HK Land	04½	04½	
Humbro's	10½	10½	
RUBBER			
Amale	1 10	1 10	20 20 @ 1 10½
Trust	1 10	1 10	200 @ 1 10½
			480 @ 1 10½
			1000 @ 1 10½
UTILITIES			
Yuen	23 20	23 10	300 @ 23 30
Yuen	101	101	
Yuen	101	101	
C Light (O)	24 10	24 10	330 @ 24 10
Indust (N)	24 10	24 10	300 @ 24 10
Electric	31 10	31 10	500 @ 31 10
Telephone	24 10	24 10	100 @ 24 10
(N)	24 10	24 10	
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	37½	37½	100 @ 38
Rope	13 10	13 10	
STORES, ETC.			
Dairy	10 20	10 20	100 @ 10
Watson	13 10	13 10	

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

US dollar (per \$1)	0.16
Starling notes (per £1)	10.12
Australian notes (per £1)	12.40
Indian rupee (per 100)	15.40
Siam tical (per 100)	27.40
Singapore (Straits)	1.80

Steel Operations

Also favouring the recovery movement which got into action slowly late Thursday and gained momentum on Friday, were predictions of full steel operations into the second half of 1957. Bethlehem's \$2 dividend, bringing the year's dividends to \$8.50 a share, a record high, a \$2.50 per cent rise in auto output, another gain in electricity output, high car loadings, and economic statements the full year 1957 would be at high production.

Copper shares were hard hit for a time, but they showed strength on Friday on the theory the current prices were in line with the true market and would attract some demand. Steels came back on the industry predictions. Cils, which consistently showed higher nine-month earnings, were among the better performers late in the week.

Indications were that the steel companies will soon ask for higher steel prices. Railroads are seeking higher freight rates and it was reported they may make still another request for additional advances.

The automobile companies issued reports for their third quarter dividends. They were even poorer than had been anticipated.

The motors turned down for a time but came on Friday. General Motors and Chrysler each gained the minimum fraction on the week.

WALL STREET
CLOSED HIGHER
BUT IRREGULAR

By ELMER WALZER

New York, Oct. 28.

Utility stocks closed higher by a few cents last week to feature an irregular, quiet stock market.

Last week it was the rails that managed to score a small gain with the others down. Rails behaved most poorly of the major groups last week. Industrial on Friday all but wiped out a loss of 5.04 points registered in the first four sessions of the week.

Early in the week the market was influenced by approach of election, the political coup in Poland, riots in Hungary, a profit squeeze shown in the third quarter corporation reports, the tight money situation, and lower prices and a production cutback for copper.

There were some brilliant corporation reports for the first nine months, and there were some big dividend additions as well as many stock dividends.

U.S. TRADE WITH FAR EAST

Washington, Oct. 28.

The Commerce Department publication "Foreign Commerce Weekly" predicted today that US trade with the Far East will continue to rise at least through early 1957.

The Far Eastern area, it reported, which takes about 13 percent of US exports, and supplies approximately 14 percent of its imports, enjoyed a high level of trade with the U.S. in the first part of 1956.

"In the first six months of this year US imports from and exports to the Far East were about levels of the corresponding period of 1955," it said. "Exports—excluding special category goods—of \$1,028,000,000, were up 18 per cent from the first half of 1955 and imports, \$872,000,000 were up 11 per cent."

"Moreover, the overall trade level was well above that of the second half of 1955. It felt a very good period and slightly above the preceding six months."

The survey said that Japan continues as the U.S. major trading partner in the Far East with exports to and imports from Japan increasing by \$63,000,000 and \$76,000,000 respectively, in the first half of 1956 over the corresponding period of 1955.

SECOND PARTNER

On the other hand, it said, the second trading partner, the Republic of the Philippines, early this year had increased imports from other countries. It said, however, the value of goods supplied to the U.S. by the Philippines rose in the first half of this year over the 1955 level. The third-ranking trade partner, India, showed about a 25 percent increase over last year in imports from the U.S., it said, but exports to the U.S. have fallen as a result of lower rice prices and declines in manganese sales.

"U.S. sales to Far Eastern countries other than the three leading partners increased particularly, bolstered by large shipments to Pakistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Indonesia, sales to Malaysia, Hongkong and Korea also increased over the 1955 levels," it said. U.S. purchases were also at higher levels from most of the Far Eastern countries, other than the three leading partners, the report said.—United Press.

Industrial Average

Among the wide gainers: American Hawaiian Steamship closed the week with an advance of 7½. Barber Oil 4 1/3. Joy Manufacturing 4½. Newell Pharmaceutical 3½. J. C. Penney ¾. Sommers Saw 3½, and Schwering Corp. 3½.

At the close on Friday, the industrial average stood at 488.00, off 0.06 on the week, rails 100.19 off 2.10, and utilities 68.11 up 0.20.

A total of 1,374 issues was traded with 695 of the lower, 400 higher, and 183 unchanged. Forty-one stocks set new highs and 140 new lows.—United Press.

P.O.
R.M.S. "CARTHAGE"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS:

Thursday, 1st November, at 12.00 Noon for the UNITED KINGDOM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden and Port Said.

BAGGAGE:

Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, By Noon on Wednesday, 31st October.

SPECIAL NOTE:

With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's sailing only.

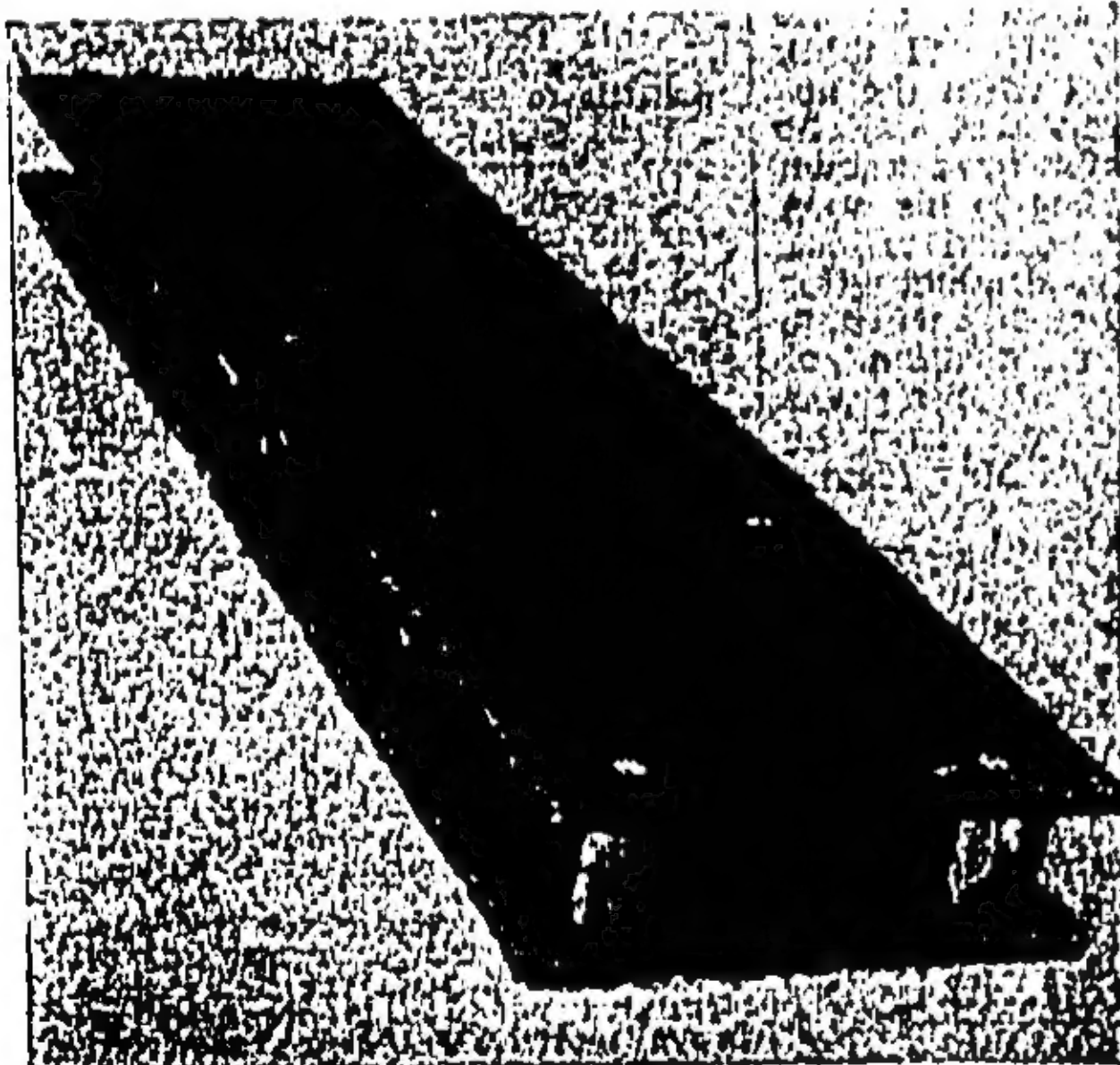
EMBARKATION:

Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, 1st November, 1956.

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SHEAFFER'S
"SNORKEL" PEN
ADMIRAL

Page 10

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1956.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

THE OPTIMIST

DENNIS is a slim, dark Irishman, whose rather glum expression conceals a nature far from mournful. At Bow Street, he and a friend both pleaded to a charge of being suspected persons loitering in St. James's Park with intent to steal from women's handbags.

Dennis's friend was sent to prison for three months. Dennis was remanded. For his criminal record included another conviction as a suspected person, which conviction entailed the magistrate, Mr. John Macneil, Q.C., to send Dennis to Sessions for sentence as an "aggravated rogue" since the earlier conviction had been proved.

CHANGE OF MIND

On the day appointed, Dennis was brought back to the dock. A certificate was produced to show that in 1953 Dennis had been sent to prison for three months by Mr. Paul Bennett, Q.C., for being a suspected person.

The brief formalities were almost over, when Dennis, who had been in the dock and spoke.

"Excuse me, sir," he said. "I'd like to change my plea to one of not guilty."

"What?" said the magistrate. "You mean you've got a change of mind?"

"That's right," Dennis answered. "You've thought it up in the meantime."

A GOOD IDEA, BUT

"That's right, sir," said Dennis, and grinned as if he felt well pleased with the reception of his suggestion. "Listen," he went on. "Last time, when I said guilty, I was feeling terrible. Now I'm feeling better. I'm not afraid of the law, and I'll plead not guilty."

"What? You mean I can't do it by the law?"

Action Contemplated

Washington, Oct. 28. Britain and the United States are actively considering withdrawing all but senior diplomatic officials from their Budapest missions, with their dependants, it was stated here today. —Reuter.

Major Peachey Gives Evidence This Morning

The case against Chau Chung-sung, Major Donald Peachey and Capt. Harry Curtis, on charges of corruption, resumed before Judge K. R. Macfee at the Kowloon District Court this morning, when Peachey gave evidence on his own behalf.

Previously, Judge Macfee had thrown out the six corruption charges against all the accused, but a Full Court subsequently granted the Crown's application for orders of certiorari and mandamus, compelling him to try the case on those charges.

The corruption was allegedly in connection with construction and repair work along Route TWSK, done by the Shun Hing Construction Co., of which Chau Chung-sung was managing partner.

Mr. John Hobbie, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting. Mr. Patrick Yu is defending. Chau Mr. J. C. B. Slack, of Hastings and Co., is representing the two Royal Engineer officers.

CONTRACTS

This morning, Peachey testified that the Chief Engineer, Land Forces, made out the plans for all contracts, in which certain amounts of money were spent on the servicing of roads and improvements on water catchments.

Some contracts were done by the Wing Sang Construction Co. In the period between October 1953 and June 1954, Peachey said, according to his knowledge, the Shun Hing firm had more contracts in its area than any other contractor.

Accused said that after every contract had been fulfilled there was no cause for him to find any fault in the work done, except that the contractors were on the whole a little slow.

Asked if anybody reprimanded him in connection with the quality of road servicing, Peachey replied, "Certainly no."

Accused said the number of times he visited the work areas was on his own discretion and was not fixed. Sometimes it was three or four times a week, and sometimes only once.

Hearing is proceeding.

Exhibited Indecent Film

Sentence on two Chinese involved in an indecent film case was deferred to tomorrow for inspection of the film by the magistrate. Both defendants pleaded guilty when they appeared before Mr. F. X. D'Almeida at Central this morning.

The first defendant, Lee Keesang, 28, proprietor of the Fortuna Studio, 48B Leuchow Road, first floor, was charged with exposing to public view an indecent film exhibition, carrying on a public entertainment.

without a permit, and evading payment of entertainment tax.

The second defendant, Shi Hung-kwan, 23, of 6A Babbington Road, first floor, was charged with aiding and abetting Lee in the exposing an indecent film exhibition charge.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You're a big help at these parent-teacher meetings—I know Junior's teachers were happy to learn his father became a success but can't spell!"

Asks For Bigger Sentence

An earth coolie who pleaded guilty at the Victoria District Court this morning to wounding a fellow worker asked Judge James Wicks to change the sentence of six months to that of one year "as a self-lesson."

"That is a matter for me to decide," His Honour told Ng Kwok-wah, alias Ng Wah, in refusing his request.

Ng admitted unlawfully wounding Yau For with a hammer at Stanley on September 24. He denied an alternative charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. The prosecution accepted this. Inspector J. H. Hidden told the Court that the attack took place in a valley below Chung Am Kok Road at Stanley. The two men worked at the same building sites and were on friendly terms.

Some three days before the incident, accused introduced a 16-year-old girl, Ng Yee-ha, to complainant. The following day, the girl ran away from her home after having been scolded by her mother for returning home late.

HAD A TALK

On September 24, Inspector Hidden said, accused and complainant met at a bus stop at Stanley. They went down to a valley below the road and had a talk. In the course of the

without a permit, and evading payment of entertainment tax. The second defendant, Shi Hung-kwan, 23, of 6A Babbington Road, first floor, was charged with aiding and abetting Lee in the exposing an indecent film exhibition charge.

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SOLDIER STANDS TRIAL ON CHARGE OF MURDERING HIS WIFE

A statement by Pte Raymond Frederick Shepherd admitting he killed his wife was read to the jury at Shepherd's trial for murder which began this morning before Mr Justice T. J. Gould at the Criminal Sessions.

The 26-year-old soldier of the Army Catering Corps told the Police that his wife, Irene May, 24, died at approximately 6 a.m. on July 31, adding "I know that because I killed her."

The Defence did not object to this statement being read to the jury of six men and a woman, in the Crown's opening.

The accused, Shepherd, is alleged to have strangled his wife in their room at 309 Melbourne Apartments.

He pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder and is being represented by Mr. D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Maj. J. Smith-Hughes of Army Legal Services.

The prosecution is conducted by Crown Counsel, Mr. Desmond Mayne, with Divisional Detective Inspector K. Bodie for the Police.

Mr. Mayne in his opening told the jury that the facts relating to the case were relatively simple.

He said that the accused was a Private in the British Army. He had been in Hongkong since 1955 and was attached to Lyceum Barracks. He was aged 26.

He was married to Irene May Shepherd for four years prior to her death and they had a son who, at the time of her death, was about two years old.

Mrs. Shepherd at the time of her death was 24, and had arrived in Hongkong on June 18. She had flown out together with a number of other Army wives to join her husband during his stay in Hongkong. From the time Mrs. Shepherd arrived in Hongkong, she, her husband and their young son resided in the Melbourne Apartments, Room 309 in Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

RELATIONSHIP

Mr. Mayne continued: "We have evidence relating to the general relationship between these two persons, the accused and the deceased. I think the evidence shows that they might be called a normal relationship appeared to exist between the two. They appeared to be reasonably happy. There appeared to be some shortage of money, but it was nothing very serious, and there was no evidence that he was an excessive drinker. As far as we can see since the time the couple took up residence at the Melbourne Apartments they lived normally and happily with nothing in particular to distinguish their position from many other servicemen and their wives living in Hongkong."

There was evidence that on one or two occasions the accused threatened to strangle his wife, and one or two occasions when he actually put his hands around her neck, said Crown Counsel.

But it was evident that this was done in a joke and that what he said and what he did was not taken seriously by the deceased or by any of the persons who happened to be around at the time.

Mr. Mayne said that medical evidence was that Mrs. Shepherd died at about 4 a.m. on July 31.

He proceeded to outline the evidence relating to the actions of the accused and his wife on the previous night.

APPEARED NORMAL

They were in their room 309 for lunch at 2.05 p.m. At that time everything appeared to be normal to the servants who served that meal. A further meal was ordered sometime before 7 p.m. It was sent up and eventually the dishes were taken away from the room shortly before 9 p.m. Again the Apartment servants who served that meal and took away the dishes would testify that both the accused and his wife were there and everything appeared to be normal and they appeared to be happy.

Instructions were given by the accused that he was to be called the following morning at 5 a.m. Another employee of the Apartments would testify that he passed by the room at about 9 p.m. and he found the lights of the room were out at that time. It would appear that the accused and his wife must have retired at approximately that time.

At 10.00 a.m. on July 31 the body of Mrs. Shepherd was found bunched into a wardrobe inside Room 309. She was dead, said Mr. Mayne.

He continued that the door of the wardrobe was shut tight by paper wedged in. Mrs. Shepherd was dressed in night clothes.

In that room there was a single bed and a double bed. Both appeared to have been slept in on the morning of July 31. Probably the child slept in the single bed while Shepherd and his wife slept in the double bed.

Mr. Mayne continued: "Medical evidence will suggest that at some time recent to Mrs. Shepherd's death sexual intercourse had taken place. A medical examination of the accused made shortly after his arrest also suggested that he had recently had sexual intercourse."

"The medical evidence will be that the cause of death of Mrs. Shepherd was asphyxia by strangulation."

Mr. Mayne told the jury that they would be shown photographs showing the marks and bruises on the throat of Mrs. Shepherd which would clearly indicate the way this asphyxia was caused.

He then read portions of the medical evidence dealing with the bruises, abrasions and scratch marks around the area of the neck.

Another feature of the medical evidence was that at the time of her death Mrs. Shepherd was five weeks pregnant. Crown Counsel said:

He said that the doctor would also say that from his examination of the deceased he found that her heart was not in a very good condition. "But I shall mention what, in my opinion, the doctor's report suggests, a particular aspect when I come to address you on the legal aspect of this case," Mr. Mayne told the jury.

JURY'S PROBLEM

He said the jury's problem in the case was to find the proper verdict as to what happened in the intervening time when the accused and his wife were seen in their room when the dishes were cleared away after dinner, and when her body was found the next morning.

"This is not a case where there are eyewitnesses. You must judge it from the surrounding circumstances," Mr. Mayne said to the jury.

He said that the circumstances which were very important and of great significance were those which showed the conduct of the accused on the morning of July 31. "I think you will find that when the accused went about that day he knew and he must have known what had happened to his wife. I think you are entitled to look very much to his conduct after he knew what had happened to his wife as an indication of what the state of his mind was when, as the Crown says, he killed his wife," Mr. Mayne declared.

Continuing with the events, he said that at 5 a.m. on July 31 the accused was duly called. Medical evidence suggested that his wife was already dead at that time.

At 5 a.m. the accused went to the door when he was called and said "All right." He opened the door a little, and then closed it again.

SON WITH HIM

The accused was next seen leaving the Apartments at about 7 a.m. He had with him his young son and he was carrying a bag.

He was next seen fairly close to the Apartments at 7.25 a.m. by a Mr. Peck. The Pecks were friends of the accused and his wife. Mrs. Peck and Mr. Shepherd knew each other well and used to help each other out. The accused met Mr. Peck in the vicinity of Observatory.

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